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LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#875 August 19, 1977

[illegible] August 19, 19[illegible]
[illegible] St. [illegible] Packet #8[illegible]5
New York, N.Y. 100[illegible]

[illegible] (212) 98[illegible]-3[illegible]

[illegible] 9 a.m. [illegible] p.m. [illegible]

STAFF COLLECTIVE: [illegible] Laura Landi, Sarah Plant, Barbara [illegible] Ruth [illegible], Nancy [illegible], Mort Loam

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LIBERATION News Service, now in its eleventh year, publishes weekly packets of news copy and graphics material and a monthly graphics packet. Photographs are half-toned on a 65 and 85 line screen.

LIBERATION News Service, 1 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 989-3[illegible], Packet #8[illegible]5 August 19, 19[illegible]

Rates: $20 per month; $240 per year

Published weekly

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Second Class Postage paid at New York, N.Y.

IF YOU GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC OR ARE MISSING A PAGE, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON.

NEMAGON PESTICIDE STERILIZES CHEMICAL WORKERS: THE CHEMICAL COMPANY KNEW EFFECTS IN 1961

NEW YORK(LNS)--Last year it was the "phosvel [illegible]" workers at a Texas pesticide plant who experienced a variety of nervous disorders ranging from depression and dizziness to partial paralysis. The latest horror story is at an Occidental pesticide plant in California, where it has recently been confirmed that at least 13 out of 40 men in the company's agricultural-chemical division have been sterile.

The suspected cause is a chemical known as DBCP, dibromochloropropane, a main component of many pesticides sprayed on cotton, sugar beets and pineapples. As far back as 1961, Dow Chemical, one of the major producers of the chemical, conducted tests which showed that DBCP affected the reproductive systems of animals. In three species of animals, the drug caused degeneration of the testicles and low sperm counts.

But workers at Occidental were never informed of the dangers of the chemical they were handling, explains Rafael Moure, an industrial hygienist with the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union (OCAW). "It was only after a few of them started talking to each other, and it dawned on them that it had been a long time since any of them had had kids, that they started getting worried and went back to their local union and said, 'what's going on?'"

"The company denied it was a problem," Moure added. "They said workers always want to complain about something."

So the union decided to act on its own and began conducting tests. By late July, preliminary tests were complete. The results: out of 28 workers tested from the department, 12 had sperm counts of zero (a normal sperm count is 20 million per cubic centimeters of semen); 3 workers had borderline sperm counts; 4 were normal; and 9 had low [illegible].

In the face of such evidence, the company, Occidental Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum, shut down the agricultural chemical department and ordered the tests to continue.

In the meantime, the case attracted publicity, including nationwide T.V. coverage, and Dow Chemical began tests on employees at its Magnolia, Arkansas plant. Out of 14 workers tested there, 12 were sterile. So, on August 11, Dow suspended sale and production of the chemical at its plant.

The next day, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sent telegrams to about 80 chemical and fertilizer manufacturers, who formulate, produce or manufacture DBCP, warning them of its possible dangers and asking them to "take appropriate action" to protect their workers.

An estimated 3,000 workers come in contact with the chemical each year, just on the manufacturing end. And many more are involved in its agricultural use.

A representative of OSHA explained to LNS that the agency has no authority to issue any stronger directives to companies until more conclusive evidence is obtained by either the Environmental Protection Agency or the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (a research branch of OSHA).

Companies "Hide Information"

"This is just a very typical case in which, after the fact, when people are already hurt, companies finally move and demonstrate some kind of humanity," OCAW's Rafael Moure told LNS. "All the time that they knew this information--and I'm sure they knew it, since it was public medical literature since 1961--they have consciously hid the information from the workers."

"This has been the order of the day in occupational health," Moure continued. "*After* the fact, *after* you see the people sick--that's when they react and try to look human. But there is absolutely no movement to prevent anything."

Occidental, however, claims that it was unaware of the hazards. And Dow--which supplied the chemical to Occidental--says that based on its 1961 studies, it had reason to believe that a one part per million level for DBCP was safe--which is what Dow recommends.

"We would never have been producing the chemical if we thought it was hazardous," Bill Seward, public relations person for Dow agricultural products, told LNS when confronted with the OCAW charges. "There's definitely that possibility (that our standard was set too high), but we don't have the answers yet. And we've acted to stop production before having the answers..."

But Moure and other occupational health activists are critical of the whole process by which workers' health and safety is supposed to be safeguarded. Under the Toxic Substances Act (under which pesticides are regulated), companies have no burden of proof when they bring a new chemical into the workplace. So chemicals are, in effect, free from regulation until *after* they have been shown to be hazardous.

"It's like a dead body story," says Judy Deponibriand of the Occupational Health and Safety Project in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "When something kills enough people, then people say, 'oh my god'... But industry can put anything they damn well please into the workplace and nothing will happen unless people die noticeably."

Asked to comment on this, James Foster of OSHA's public information branch did not deny this was a problem. But he maintained, "It's a problem beyond OSHA's scope and there's no simple answer... The Toxic Substances Act doesn't require testing of the 25,000 chemicals already in use--so there's probably a lot more phosvels, PCB's and DBCP's that will be uncovered..."

As to whether companies should be responsible for proving their chemicals are safe *before* they are allowed in the workplace, Foster would only say, "That's outside my realm of authority. Don't talk to a public information person for that. Talk to a Congressman. Our mandate is clear cut. We don't have the authority to regulate substances entering the workplace. We have to work with what we're given."

Safe Standards For DBCP?

DBCP is one of the 25,000 or so chemicals for which the government has not set any safe exposure

more...

The Environmental Protection Agency, which [illegible] Substances Act makes responsible [illegible] regulating pesticides, has never investigated the [illegible] so the only existing standard is the [illegible] one recommended by Dow Chemical in 1961 based on its own tests.

David Kotelchuck of the Health Policy Advisory Center in New York City and an expert on occupational health, explains that companies like Dow and Du Pont are often the first to do research on hazardous chemicals, setting voluntary standards for their own use. "These guidelines have about as much effect as putting signs on beer cans saying 'Do not throw away'," explains Kotelchuck. "But if there is trouble, it gets them (the company) off the hook."

Setting Standards--A Problem

Beyond the question of whether these "recommended" standards are followed, however, there are other problems with standard setting. "Setting maximum air concentration levels isn't always very meaningful," OCAW's Moore told LNS.

He explained that even if an average air level in a plant is beneath an accepted standard, individual workers could be exposed to much higher levels--particularly those who are actually handling the material.

"When you're handling this stuff all day it gets on your clothes and can get through your skin," he explained. "Just taking your gloves off--if you touch the other glove--your skin could absorb one gram of the chemical. Then there's also showers. If you touch yourself, particularly testes, the skin there is so thin that chemicals can enter very quickly."

But even before worrying about setting standards, another question ought to be taken up, Kotelchuck suggested: the question of whether the product is really necessary. "The minute Dow found from animal studies that the chemical was potentially dangerous, the regulatory agencies and societies should have the right and responsibility to determine: 'is this necessary, is it unique?' In the case of pesticides, I doubt it. But if it is, then workers should get the most sophisticated monitoring possible."

The horror of the current situation is that workers have received no such monitoring. They were never even informed of the potential dangers of the chemical or that they should be cautious with it.

"The company should have the responsibility to tell the worker that this thing you're working with could damage your testes," stresses Moore.

"But this doesn't happen. The company assumes that the less the worker knows, the better. Because in order to control exposures you need tremendous investments of capital. They're in business to make profit, not protect people's health. And so they try to minimize the dangers, so they don't have to invest in protective equipment."

-30-

NEW YORK CITY SUED FOR ILLEGAL ARRESTS AND BRUTALITY AGAINST ARRESTEES DURING BLACKOUT

"We ask the question: 'Who is the true looter in this situation?'

Most recently, this country was taken away from the Indians -- to me, this is looting.

Millions of African people have been taken away from their homes and transported to the shores of the United States and turned into chattel labor -- to me, that is the biggest looting of all."

--Philip John, Acting Director, National Conference of Black Lawyers

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The blackout in New York City was marked by the arrest of hundreds of innocent people, the inhumane treatment of detainees, police brutality, and other constitutional violations, according to lawyers suing city officials for $500 million in damages.

Mayor Beame and police and corrections commissioners are named in the class action suit, which is being brought by the National Council of Black Lawyers, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Association of Legal Aid Attorneys, and other lawyers.

Defendants are also charged with illegal searches and seizures, innumerable arrests made without supporting evidence, the refusal of police and court personnel to inform relatives and guardians of detainees of their arrest or location, and the imprisonment of minor children with adult prisoners.

Lennox Hinds, National Director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL), noted the racist character of the "official" action taken during the blackout.

And in the media, notes Philip John of the NCBL, "the victims were portrayed as the criminals. The victims are in fact those people who have been ripped off by Con Ed, who have been ripped off by the insensitivity of the Beame Administration.

"They have been turned into 'animals'," said John. "But they are not animals -- they are people who are struggling to survive the best way they know how.

"The people who are well-fed, the people who control the corporations that milk this city, the transnational corporations that have control throughout the whole world -- they didn't have to go out on the street to loot. They are able to use more sophisticated technological processes."

NCBL is demanding that attention be focused on the desperate economic situation of the communities hardest hit by the looting. Full social services and full-scale employment are key issues -- not law and order, the group asserts. "Looting can be prevented only when social and economic inequities in this city have been erased."

The NCBL is calling for the release of these people whose rights have been violated, as well as an investigation by a Citizen's Commission of Inquiry. "Every time we hear Carter use the term 'human rights'," said John, "we ask the question: human rights for whom?"

-30-

[illegible] STREAMLINE APPROVAL OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

NEW YORK (LNS) --The Carter administration is [illegible] through Congress a bill de[illegible] streamline procedures for approving [illegible] power plants -- and to short circuit po[illegible] opposition. "What it really amounts [illegible] type of disenfranchisement," com[illegible] Richard Pollock, who works with [illegible] anti-nuclear publication in Washington [illegible] some ghastly implications."

Pollock hadn't yet had a chance to read [illegible] the entire bill when he offered his assessment. But his verdict was echoed by others who had "[illegible] government skeptic," quoted in the *Wall Street* [illegible] summed it up: "This bill is basically designed to cut out those people who object to [illegible] power."

If Congress goes along with Carter, the "Nuclear Regulatory Reform Act of 1977" will [illegible] hearing procedures which have provided [illegible] for critics to argue against construction and operation of nuclear plants. "In most cases," [illegible] reporter Jerry Landauer explained, the act "limits public participation in licensing procedures. The legislation generally substitutes 'informal hearings,' instead of the [illegible] proceedings at present. Anybody 'whose [illegible] may be affected' could participate in [illegible] hearings, but not by examining witnesses directly; interested parties could only [illegible] questions to a presiding officer."

[illegible] over the entire operation, with "[illegible] enhanced authority to 'coordinate' the federal decision-making process" according to the [illegible] would be Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

Schlesinger was an outspoken advocate of nuclear power when he worked under former presidents Nixon and Ford. And he hasn't changed since Jimmy Carter moved into the White House, [illegible] with him a campaign pledge to limit nuclear expansion. Now Carter is proposing to give Schlesinger authority for accelerating nuclear development.

"This bill is Jim Schlesinger's baby," Pollock remarked. "He's going to coddle it and work it through Congress."

Among other things, the bill would empower Schlesinger to set "target" dates for completing government paper work "associated with approval of nuclear power plant siting, construction and operation" -- thus speeding up the approval process even further.

Apparently, the administration anticipated some official opposition to the bill, and is hoping to minimize it by pushing the law through before people have time to oppose it. The head of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, for instance, was asked to submit his comments within three working days after receiving a copy of the 31-page [illegible].

But Pollock indicated that the administration will have a struggle on its hands by the time the [illegible] Congress soon after Labor Day.

"We're afraid the prospects are good for it to pass," he said. "But we're going to put up a very hard fight.

"Basically this bill betrays all the promises Jimmy Carter made about having an open administration and encouraging a national debate on energy alternatives. In some ways, it's a prototype bill for ways to take decision-making away from the American people. And we're going to fight it."

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(See packet #790 for background information.)

APPEALS COURT UPHOLDS DISMISSAL OF CHARGES IN OREGON AIM TRIAL

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled July 29 that federal firearms and explosives charges against five members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) were correctly dismissed by District Court Judge Robert Belloni. Defense attorneys predicted that the decision could become a landmark in cases involving destruction of evidence by the government.

The charges stemmed from a November 14, 1975, incident in which Kamook Banks, Russell Redner, Ken Loudhawk, and Anna Mae Aquash (who was later murdered in South Dakota) were arrested near Ontario, Oregon, allegedly in possession of dynamite. The government claimed that Dennis Banks and Leonard Peltier were also present but escaped.

At pre-trial hearings, the government tried to present as evidence photographs of the dynamite allegedly confiscated from the defendants' car the night of their arrest.

The government also testified that the dynamite the police claim to have found was destroyed the day after the arrests, with the FBI as the only witness.

Belloni ruled that the destruction of evidence was intentional and held that the photos were inadmissible as evidence. When the government announced at the beginning of the trial on May 12, 1976, that they would not proceed until their appeal of the evidence exclusion was decided, Belloni dismissed the charges and freed the defendants.

In their appeal, attorneys for the Justice Department first contended that they could prove that the destroyed material was dynamite, then later admitted that the Oregon State Patrol had not examined the material. The government also claimed that it had nothing to do with the destruction of evidence despite the fact that the FBI was a witness to it.

It is not yet known whether the Justice Department will appeal the case further. In the meantime, Dennis Banks is fighting extradition from California to South Dakota, where he faces riot charges. And Leonard Peltier is already serving two consecutive life sentences in North Dakota after his conviction on murder charges in connection with the deaths of two FBI agents. He is currently appealing his [illegible].

-30-

(Thanks to the Portland *Scribe* for much of this information.)

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[illegible] WOMAN SUES FBI FOR HARASSMENT UNDER COINTELPRO PROGRAM

[illegible] shortened [illegible] Parker that appeared [illegible] of People's World)

MILWAUKIE, Wi (PW LNS)-- Over a period of many [illegible] Mary Blair, a member of the Communist Party [illegible] has been the target of a systematic program [illegible] harassment and persecution by the FBI. Now, [illegible] help of evidence provided by the FBI under [illegible] Information Act, she has brought [illegible] U.S. District Court here for $1,634,000 [illegible] against six present and former officials [illegible] Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Blair's lawsuit charges that these six and [illegible] unnamed FBI officials, through covert, [illegible] and disruptive actions in 1960 and 1961, [illegible] the Olsen Publishing Company of Milwaukie to [illegible] her, and through similar actions caused the B[illegible] of America to remove her as a Cub Scout Den Mother.

[illegible] the suit names only those actions [illegible] under the FBI's COINTELPRO Program [illegible] period of 1960-61, Blair has good reason [illegible] that the agency's activities against [illegible] began many years before that. "By the time [illegible] by the Olsen Company in 1961, I had [illegible] gotten used to it," she said. "It happened before, but then I could only suspect [illegible] FBI's part in it -- I had no proof. Now [illegible]."

After obtaining a Master's degree in psy[illegible] social work in 1939, Blair got a job [illegible] the Wisconsin Children's Home and Aid So[illegible] in Milwaukee. It was there that Blair [illegible] countered the far-reaching effect of the blacklist.

"Some-body saw me handing out some leaflets, party literature, and reported me to the Society, which is a private welfare agency," she recalls. "And that did it. I was fired immediately and the head of the agency told me I would never get another job in Wisconsin."

It was no idle threat. From that time on, Blair encountered the same stone wall every [illegible] she applied for a job in her field. But [illegible] recently, with the FBI's own documents, has she been able to establish grounds [illegible] fight back.

One of the FBI documents on which Blair's lawsuit is based states that the agency's purpose was to deprive her of "peace of mind which allows her to freely devote necessary time to the Communist Party."

Letters to the Boy Scouts

Blair's lawsuit, filed in her behalf by the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union Foundation, charges that the harassment against her in the 1960's was part of the FBI's COINTELPRO Program, which had as one of its objectives the destruction and disruption of the Communist Party-USA.

The FBI's campaign to get Blair removed as a Cub Scout Den Mother actually was a warm-up [illegible] main event of getting her fired from her [illegible] A couple of months before beginning its anonymous letter-writing campaign to the Olsen firm, the FBI's Milwaukee office sought permissio[illegible] from Washington to mail a Boy Scout official a *Milwaukee Journal* clipping "which ties Mary Blair and her husband, Fred Blair, with the CP."

The reply received from the FBI Director's Office read: "Authority granted to anonymously mail the *Milwaukee Journal* article...The letter which will accompany the article should be prepared on commercially purchased stationery and should be very brief. It should merely express alarm over the possibility that the Cub Scouts under the supervision of Mary Blair will be indoctrinated with un-American ideas. The letter should be signed very generally such as 'A worried mother' or 'Please do something about this.'"

CP Pamphlets Mailed by FBI

Then in September 1960, the FBI officials prepared and mailed an anonymous letter to the Ol[illegible] Publishing [illegible] calling attention to Blair's membership in the Communist Party and urging that she be discharged from her clerical job on that account. After that letter failed to cause her discharge, on April 25, 1961, the Milwaukee office of the FBI sent the following memorandum to the FBI's Washington office.

"The Milwaukee office requests authorization to carry out the following counterintelligence action designed to cause the discharge of Mary Blair, wife of Fred Blair, chairman of the Communist Party in Wisconsin, from her present employment.

"Mary Blair's continued employment and income are vital factors to her activity in the CP and her function as State Treasurer of the CP of Wisconsin. Her employment gives her 'peace of mind' which allows her to freely devote necessary time to the CP. The loss of this income would disrupt the proper handling of her CP duties..."

Permission was granted from Washington to carry out this plan and in May of 1961 the FBI's Milwaukee office mailed a second anonymous letter to the Olsen firm, threatening to damage that company by widely publicizing the continued employment of Blair. The way this letter was written implied that it came from an Olsen employee.

Still, the Olsen company failed to react, so the FBI Milwaukee office decided to try another tactic. On October 13, 1961, they sent a memo to Washington requesting authorization to send an anonymous mailing of 15 pieces of Communist Party literature they had collected to Olsen's employees and executives, "with the intent and with the expectation that the mailing would be attributed to Mary Blair."

Six days later, the FBI Director's Office in Washington replied, "Authority granted to mail the Communist Party literature to the fellow employees of Mary Blair at the Olsen Publishing Company. The mailing should be made to the residences of these individuals. The usual precautions should be taken in carrying out these mailings so that they cannot be traced to the FBI or suspected of being an FBI operation."

And that did it. On November 19, 1961, the Milwaukee FBI office was able to send this memo

[illegible] "This is to advise that Mary Blair, [illegible] the Communist Party of Wis[illegible] employee of Cleer Publishing Com[illegible] has been discharged from her [illegible] November 6, 1961. The mailing [illegible] Party literature to an employee [illegible] Cleer Publishing Co. had its desired [illegible]

[illegible] complaint charges that the [illegible] in connection with the Cleer firm [illegible] Mary Blair pain, suffering, humiliation [illegible] embarrassment both in the past and in the [illegible] and loss of the earnings due her and [illegible] earning capacity."

The [illegible] charges that Blair's constitutional rights were violated because the FBI [illegible] interfered with her life, liberty and property without due process of law.

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AMERICANS IN SOUTH KOREA DEMAND CARTER ENDORSE PARK NO OF PARK REGIME

NEW YORK (LNS)--A group of North Americans [illegible] in South Korea has challenged President Carter to put his money where his mouth is [illegible] human rights by withdrawing US support for Park Chung Hee's regime.

"We believe that [illegible] the present administration [illegible] stand on human rights [illegible] the [illegible] people in prison on their [illegible] sage [illegible] President Park Chung Hee," explained a letter signed by 27 students and reported in the Asian Wall Street Journal. "We are personally [illegible] prepared to fight, die or support another tin[illegible] narrow-minded government that

*"Under the guise of anti-communism and democracy, allows the leader absolute power over his subjects, and

*"Illegally and illegally jails, corrupts, [illegible] and, when they [illegible], executes [illegible] people who dare to support [illegible] change of the [South] Korean government and to provide basic freedom of speech, press and expression that are the hallmarks of a [illegible] democracy."

- 30 -

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APPEALS COURT LEGALIZES SWEEP ARRESTS

NEW YORK (LNS)--A federal appeals court in Washington, D.C., has ruled that police may make mass arrests even if it means the arrest and detention of innocent bystanders. The ruling gives police the right to declare an area off-limits and then arrest anyone who doesn't leave.

The decision overturns an earlier ruling by a lower court which cited specific incidents during Washington anti-war demonstrations in which innocent bystanders were clubbed, arrested and denied medical care in jail.

(See graphics) - 30 -

(thanks to Mother Jones for this story)

(See graphic for this story)

LAWSUIT HALTS BUGGING OF PUBLIC PHONES INSIDE CALIFORNIA JAIL

NEW YORK (LNS)--Prisoners talking on public pay phones in the San Mateo County jail will not be bugged--at least for now. Jail officials have discontinued the telephone bugs in response to a class action suit brought by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Northern California, which seeks to halt electronic eavesdropping on prisoners awaiting trial.

Phone conversations at the jail are often monitored and recorded, the ACLU charged in a complaint last November. And microphones are used to record conversations between prisoners awaiting trial and their [illegible] attorneys.

In June, San Mateo jail officials admitted to monitoring pay phone conversations, and promised to put an end to the practice. They failed to dismantle the bugs, however, until late July, when faced with a court injunction.

Throughout the court proceedings, jail officials insisted the monitoring devices were necessary for "security" reasons.

ACLU staff attorney Tom Nolan, however, discovered a different use for the information. He uncovered a Sheriff's Department memo summing up a prisoner's phone conversation with a friend, which had been put in the prisoner's court file. Accompanying it was a note from a Sheriff's deputy stating that "this information might be valuable [illegible] of some interest to the probation department if the inmate is placed on probation."

[illegible] David Fishlow, Executive Director of the ACLU of Northern California, "they justify [illegible] infringements of prisoners' rights on the basis of security." Calling the electronic [illegible] "outrageous," he adds that the "majority of people in county jails have not been convicted of a crime; most are awaiting trial."

The temporary injunction against the bugging of pay phones will be enforced pending the outcome of the lawsuit, which may take several months to be resolved. The suit also seeks to have destroyed all illegally obtained records, which violated pretrial detainees' right to a fair trial, and to put a halt to all electronic surveillance, including [illegible] in meeting rooms and cells.

The ACLU says it will "vigorously pursue our attack on those practices of the Sheriff's Department in San Mateo County which represent an affront to the [illegible] rights of prisoners, including the right to privacy, the right to free expression, the right to counsel, and the right to a fair trial."

- 30 -

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"I hope I can be as fine a leader as J. Edgar Hoover."

--Frank M. Johnson Jr., a Federal District Court judge from Alabama who was nominated by President Carter to be director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

TEXAS FARMWORKERS MARCH FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

[illegible] They pulled out of Austin, [illegible] the age, headed for Louisiana, Mississippi and points east and north. On foot. Final [illegible] -- Washington, D.C.

By mid-August, the group of about 40 Texas farmworkers and their supporters was marching [illegible] Georgia on its way up through the southeastern states, still on schedule to arrive in Washington by Labor Day, still going strong. Wherever they were carrying the political demands and conditions that have kept their March for Human Rights going for more than 1,000 miles -- demands for collective bargaining rights for farmworkers, and repeal of the section in the Taft-Hartley Act that allows so-called "right to work" laws.

Except in California, farmworkers are excluded from the right to hold union elections, guaranteed to most workers since 1935 under the National Labor Relations Act. The marchers are calling for passage of a national law similar to the California statute providing for union elections, currently won by the United Farm Workers (UFW).

They are also demanding repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to pass "right to work" laws and deny workers the right to organize a union shop.

States where union shops are banned flutter at the bottom rungs on graphs showing levels of average wages and benefits, and they have become havens for runaway shops. To dramatize their demand for repeal of 14(b), the Texas farmworkers are marching through eight of the 20 "right to work" states on the country.

Leading the march are members of the Texas Farmworkers Union (TFU), formed two years ago after splitting off from Cesar Chavez's California-based United Farm Workers.

"Chavez wanted to organize California first, to make it a masterpiece," explained longtime Chavez associate Antonio Orendain, now head of the TFU. "But California is not going to be finished for five or 10 years. The farmworkers in Texas cried, 'When are you going to do something for us?' And as a result we formed the new independent union."

The following interview with one woman marcher was taped by former LNS staff member Laura Leiter as the group passed through Georgia.]

CAN YOU TELL ME FIRST ABOUT WHO YOU ARE AND HOW THIS ALL GOT STARTED?

My name is Lucina Chavez and I'm one of the original marchers that began this "March for Human Rights" on June 18 in Austin, Texas. The March for Human Rights is scheduled to run for 80 days keeping a pace of 20 miles a day, in order to reach Washington, D.C. on Labor Day, September 5.

The people who are behind this march, the people who are sacrificing, the majority is people from southern Texas. They're people that are from the Rio Grande valley, that's known to the growers as the Magic Valley and is known to the workers that have to live and work there as the Valley of Tears. They are members of the Texas Farmworkers Union.

The purpose of the march is to remind President Carter that human rights are really important. He is raising it around the world with other nations, and rightfully so. But we feel that the American farmworker is in the best position to remind the president that there is a large segment of society here in the United States that is denied human rights.

The particular issue that we're speaking to is that we feel the right to sit down with your employer and to bargain with him is a human right. And it's a right that has been denied the farmworkers of this country since 1935 when they were excluded from the National Labor Relations Act. Of course, that's nationwide except in California, where Cesar has been able to obtain that right for the farmworkers there.

HOW DID YOU GET INVOLVED WITH THIS MARCH?

I'm a displaced Texan -- born in Mexico, raised in Texas, then California, now I live in Chicago. It's just a cause that I feel really strongly about, because the issues that they are addressing themselves to are the questions of collective bargaining and repeal of Taft-Hartley 14(b). And that's something that affects us all, especially those of us in the north that are daily losing jobs because industry flees south to states where they have "right to work" laws in effect.

SO WHAT'S HAPPENED SINCE YOU STARTED THE MARCH?

Good. It's been incredible. It's been quite an experience. The hospitality from the very beginning has been profound. In particular, we were very much impressed by the people of Louisiana. In the sugar cane belt (they call it the "cane curtain" from south of Lake Charles, Louisiana, to just past Morgan City), that area there is primarily plantations with black farmworkers. When you hear of a farmworker in the United States, you just tend to think of Chavez and the Mexican farmworker. You don't think of these other minorities that are doing that same kind of stoop labor and that have the same desires and ideals and aspirations which all revolve around a better livelihood.

So to Louisiana, it was very, very beautiful, the reaction of not only the people themselves, but even the law enforcement agencies. It was something else. One place it was the police that got us the housing and the food.

The only bad experience which happened to us was in Mississippi -- Pearl River County, right outside of Poplarville, which we understand is probably the most reactionary county in the south. We were arrested there, a mass arrest of 40 people.

We were on the highway, keeping the same kind of discipline that we kept all along in every other city and county, marching along the highway, single file right off to the shoulder. And they just pulled us over and said that we were obstructing traffic. That was the main thing. Our photographer was arrested because he was taking pictures of all the arrests in progress. The charges leveled against him were obstructing arrest and interfering with the arresting officer, something along those lines. And all he was doing was taking the pictures.

[illegible] interesting, because they took us, they [illegible], and within an hour we were out. We were [illegible] make a couple of calls like to friends back [illegible] legislators in Texas. And they immediately [illegible] some kind of a nationwide defense for us [illegible] people started calling the jailhouse and [illegible] officer denied everything, denied [illegible] we'd crossed through Poplarville, that [illegible] been in Pearl River County.

We were released, the charges were dropped, [illegible] was dropped, the whole thing. We just got [illegible] and the minute we walked out of jail, [illegible] bus and drove right back to where [illegible] stopped us from marching and picked it up.

That was the only experience and it was a [illegible] experience because we saw that in fact we had [illegible] support of the people, of a great majority [illegible] people across the country. They went to [illegible] so to speak, or else we'd probably [illegible] be there.

ARE THERE MANY OTHER WOMEN MARCHING?

Yes, oh yes. The women, we definitely march. [illegible] adolescents who march with us. I would say the youngest who marches consistently is about [illegible].

We have one pregnant woman -- she's due in [illegible] weeks -- who of course does not march. She [illegible] most of the small children just ride along in [illegible]. We always keep a water truck and [illegible] truck that pulls a little trailer with [illegible] materials.

When we get to a big city and all the [illegible] are out there, then we let the smaller [illegible] march. They deserve it. They've been with us all along. But it's just not necessary [illegible] them out there marching. And it gets pretty hard.

We get up around 4 a.m. every day and start marching by 5:30. At first, at the very beginning of the march, on some days we were even out there marching by 4:30 or 5. It always was pitch black. But now people are getting tired. We're in our fifteenth day. The discipline is still incredible and we have had no problems in terms of that. But nevertheless, we do as much as we can not to inconvenience the people, even if it's only 15 more minutes of sleep.

We march about two and a half or three miles an hour. In the cities, when our supporters come out to march with us, they can't keep up with us. They say we're crazy. But you just pick up speed, and almost the only way to keep cool is just to keep this speed going. You don't even recognize how fast you've been walking until you meet normal people again.

WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL HAPPEN WHEN YOU GET TO WASHINGTON?

Well of course we are asking for an audience with Carter. As of the last I heard, he has not even responded to our request. We did send a letter asking him to meet with us, based on the history and the goals and objectives of the march. What we do once we get up there is something we'll have to decide on the spot. Because we really haven't thought, well, what happens if he won't meet with us. We have all the confidence in the world that he can't turn his back on us.

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(See graphics section for photo to go with this story.)

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CRITICS CITE SURVEILLANCE DANGERS
OF PROPOSED IRS COMPUTER SYSTEM

NEW YORK (LNS) -- While the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) dreams of efficient data banks and information retrieval, critics of a proposed $1 billio IRS computer system are remembering how the FBI used tax return information for the surveillance and harassment of civil rights and anti-war organizations. This harassment was documented in hearings conducted in the U.S. Senate by the Church Committee.

As reported by *People and Taxes*, a publication of the Public Citizen Tax Reform Research Group in Washington, D.C., the proposed Tax Administration System, or TAS, would be the largest computer system of its kind in the world. IRS master files, now kept at the National Computer Center in Martinsburg, West Virginia, would be decentralized to ten regional offices around the country. The IRS says that the ready accessibility of information with TAS would make it easier to crack down on tax evaders, speed up the error correction process, and provide quicker distribution of refunds and bills to taxpayers.

Yet even the government's own Office of Technological Assessment (OTA) has recommended that TAS be subject to public congressional hearings over questions of tax return confidentiality and the maintenance of data banks and retrieval systems in general. TAS critics point out, according to *People and Taxes*, "that the system as planned will accommodate more information than is currently on the master file and that the IRS has never specified exactly what information might be added to the file in the future." They warn against the danger of possible linkage of the IRS/TAS system with other data systems such as the FBI National Crime Information Computer or the Social Security Information System.

When the FBI used tax records as part of its program to spy on, harass and disrupt movement organizations, then-existing IRS regulations permitted dissemination of IRS information only after careful scrutiny of such a request. Yet former Assistant Deputy Commissioner Leon Green testified that he could not recall ever questioning an FBI request for information.

The IRS now claims that the Privacy Act of 1974 and the new regulations of the 1976 Tax Reform Act will provide protection for taxpayers. The IRS, however, has access to information -- from banks and creditors, for instance -- that is not even covered by the regulations.

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NAZI PARALLELS FOR FRIEDMAN'S "SHOCK TREATMENT"

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Following in the footsteps of the Chilean junta, Israel's new right-wing government recently signed up University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman as a special "consultant" whose task is "to encourage foreign investment."

As far as encouraging investment is concerned, Friedman's credentials are impeccable. Applying the "shock treatment" he prescribed for it, Chile's brutal junta has succeeded in auctioning off most of the country's resources to multinational corporations and other private interests. And American banks, in the words of one business consultant quoted in the *New York Times*, have been falling all over one another to make loans."

The effects of this policy on the Chilean people have been devastating. In an article written shortly before he was murdered in the streets of Washington, D.C., former Chilean ambassador to the U.S. Orlando Letelier credited Friedman as the "architect" for policies "reflected most dramatically by substantial increases in malnutrition, infant mortality and the appearance of thousands of beggars on the streets of Chilean cities."

Letelier cited statistical evidence that Friedman's policy of slashing government spending had increased the unemployment rate from about three percent to almost 25 percent. Even *Business Week*, while commenting that "Friedman's academic standing has now been made secure [with a Nobel Prize]," noted that "Chile's inflation has fallen by about half to the 200 percent range, but unemployment has risen to the near-depression level of 18 percent, and starvation is widespread."

The new Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, has already given a clear indication of the type of help he wants from Milton Friedman. The Begin government has said that it will lower inflation, at a staggering 38 percent in 1976, at the expense of employment.

And this July 17, exactly two months after his election, Begin gave the economy a bit of shock treatment when he enacted an immediate 25 percent price hike on basic commodities by sharply reducing government subsidies on milk, cooking oil, bread and other foods, gasoline, electricity, fuel and public transportation. In an economy where a pack of cigarettes already costs $1 and it takes $17 in gas to fill up a Volkswagen, and a Palestinian teacher earns $120 a month -- half the wage of an Israeli -- the "austerity move" does not bode well for the future.

As a Chilean teaching nun commented after Friedman's policies eliminated food subsidies there, "You have only to look into the eyes of the children who manage to come to school to see that a generation of mental defectives is being developed by the anti-inflationary policy. Almost all working-class children in Santiago suffer from malnutrition."

When confronted with these results of his policy and with evidence of torture and repression by his clients in the Chilean junta, Friedman claimed to find a "profound disagreement with the authoritarian political system of Chile." The announcement of his new consulting job for Israel, coupled with reports from the London Sunday Times and the National Lawyers Guild that this latest client also engages in wholesale torture of its opponents, in this case Palestinians.

"It is obvious that Friedman can so easily disentangle economics from politics," Letelier had commented, "when the economic theories he advocates coincide with an absolute restriction of every type of democratic freedom."

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See graphics

CAN A TIGER CHANGE ITS STRIPES? DINA BECOMES CIN

NEW YORK (LNS)--In a move hailed editorially by the *New York Times* as a victory for President Carter's "human rights campaign," the Chilean junta announced that it was disbanding its infamous secret police, the DINA. The DINA has become well known for its massive arrests, detention and torture of Chileans suspected of opposing the regime in any way. In its place would be a new organization called the Center for National Intelligence (CIN), which would have no powers to arrest people.

Behind the pontifications of the *Times* editorial lie a number of facts which show that the change is only cosmetic. First, many thousands of DINA agents will serve in the new agency. According to the *Washington Post*, 20,000 DINA agents will continue to hold government jobs. Presumably, most of these will be in the CIN.

Second, there is no way of knowing what laws the junta may secretly pass regarding the CIN's powers. The publicly known laws regulating the DINA gave it very little power; only later was it discovered that the military junta had secretly given it far greater power. Such a situation is equally likely to emerge with the CIN.

Third, the fact that the CIN will have no arrest powers has no significance because the DINA itself has practically stopped arresting people. Its present policy is to detain and torture people without officially arresting them. This makes it seem that there are less violations of human rights, attracting less international attention to the junta's policies.

Lastly, the change does nothing for the fate of the "disappeared"--those people kidnapped by the DINA, but whom the government disavows any knowledge of. They have not been "arrested" either. At present, there are about 2500 cases of such disappearances.

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Have you

Seen the Iron Lady's charms?/Legs of Steel
Leather on her arms./Takin on a man to die
A life for a life/An eye for an eye
And that's their iron lady/In the jail.

--from "Iron Lady" by Phil Ochs

[illegible] Nation Building New York: A Bi-Weekly [illegible]

[illegible] Dear Abigail

[illegible] Kai-pidan, [illegible]

HONOLULU Arig Kai-pidan [illegible] "[illegible] and [illegible] we were in a deep [illegible] [illegible]," said a happy, Ella - Mayor [illegible], resident [illegible] the Alpha Hotel and a leader in the People Against Chinatown Evictions (PACE) steering committee, almost all [illegible] the tenant [illegible] against the [illegible] Hotel.

On July 20, 197[illegible], the City tacitly agreed to pass a resolution [illegible] stop all [illegible]; work out with PACE a low-cost housing and [illegible] plan for the people of Chinatown, and provide a relocation [illegible] in Chinatown.

Equally significant was the fact that [illegible] the first time the City has recognized PACE as the representative organization of the people of Honolulu's Chinatown.

Broad Based Community Support

The [illegible] grew out of what later appeared to be "just another" PACE effort to keep landlords from being kicked out of the [illegible] at the Alpha Hotel. The Hotel, which like many of the buildings in Chinatown is run down, was condemned by the City in June to make way for a [illegible] urban renewal project. But the tenants refused to move, saying the City's relocation [illegible] were inadequate.

Since "urban renewal" began in 1950, 1[illegible]8 families, 1236 individuals and 505 businesses have been evicted. The City promised relocation [illegible] decent homes at prices they could afford and [illegible] for displaced businesses. But this never happened.

"We refuse to move because the City has not provided acceptable relocation outside Chinatown," explained Killie Kami, a tenant at the Hotel. "The City would like us to move out of Chinatown. If the City would build decent low-cost housing inside of Chinatown, there would be no problem moving out."

In support of the tenants of the Alpha Hotel, PACE organized the community to stop the eviction. Several rallies were held in front of the landlord's house and a 30-car motorcade was organized through Chinatown and downtown Honolulu, stopping at the police department, the sheriff's office and the City Hall.

Community groups ranging from senior citizen councils, neighborhood boards, church groups, such as the Hawaii Council of Churches and other progressive organizations, joined the efforts to demand the City and Mayor Fasi stop the evictions and negotiate with PACE to develop a low-cost housing and storefront plan for the people of Chinatown.

City Held Responsible

Meanwhile, Mayor Fasi and the City were targeted for their role in the evictions, and their aid to developers in Chinatown. For the past 15 years the City of Honolulu had failed to enforce building codes in the Alpha Hotel, allowing the landlord to collect rents from the tenants without making repairs. Then, when big landlords and developers became interested in the area for urban renewal, the City tried to enforce the building codes and evict the tenants.

"Fasi and the City are not only responsible for giving [illegible] with selective enforcements," said a member of PACE. "He and the City are responsible for uprooting wholesale evictions of thousands of residents and small businesses in the greater Chinatown area. Kukui project alone evicted 1700 individuals and families and 40? small businesses. Of these, only 1? managed to move back into the [illegible] Kukui Plaza."

"Furthermore, through the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), whose part heads [illegible] prominent developers, the City has done the dirty work for developers and landowners. Clearing the land by using tax money, they've paved the way for developers like Chaten e Ching and Hal Hansen who get 65 leases whose [illegible] City blocks for $1 a year." These developers, along with Fasi, are currently being [illegible] for bribery in the case of the Kukui project.

Support Causes Government Retreat

The growing support for PACE and the militant stand of the residents and supporters kept the sheriff from [illegible] the people from the hotel. On July [illegible], when deputy sheriff Ben Chun came to the hotel to serve the writ of eviction, he was met by 50 residents and supporters who took the eviction writ and burned it in front of the hotel.

Finally on July 15 the court ordered the sheriff and police to carry out the evictions or be charged with contempt of court.

To avoid a direct confrontation between the City and the people of Chinatown, the City Council negotiated a settlement meeting PACE's basic demands. That the City intervened to stop the eviction and promised to work out plans with the residents to implement low-cost housing in Chinatown.

"PACE does not feel that the issue is over and finished," Emile Mazuakane told residents and supporters following the passage of the City Council resolution. "It is only a first step. The city must now carry it out and make the resolution a reality. The right to stop the evictions at Alpha Hotel is meaningless if seen only as a fight for relocation outside Chinatown."

"We say we will not stop until low-cost housing and storefronts are built and people are moved in. And even then, there will still be problems to solve.

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Send news from your area to Liberation News Service, [illegible] West 17 Street, New York, New York 10011 or call us at (212) 989-3555.

graphics
kets # 838 and 854 for background)

SOLIDARITY WEEKEND PLANNED FOR BLACK MARINES FROM CAMP PENDLETON

NEW YORK (LNS)--A National Week of Solidarity is planned for August 26-28 in support of black Marines at Camp Pendleton military base in California who resisted open Ku Klux Klan activity there. Court martial proceedings against nine of the original 14 defendants, known as the Pendleton 14, will begin August 23. Two of them face up to 75 years in prison if convicted.

Supporters are demanding freedom for the defendants, and hope to raise the issue of racism in the military, the unjust structure of the military's courts and discharge system, and the right of black people to defend themselves against attacks by white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

Confrontation With Klan

Criminal charges against the defendants, including assault and attempted murder, stem from a confrontation on the Camp Pendleton base last November. At that time, black Marines broke into what they thought was a barracks meeting of the Ku Klux Klan, and a fight ensued. It turned out that a KKK meeting was in progress, but in the room next door.

Fourteen people were arrested--all black Marines. No Klan members were charged in the incident; twelve, however, were transferred to another base.

The Marine has claimed there was no apparent reason for the fight, and denied any Klan involvement. Supporters of the black Marines explain, however, that open Klan activity on the base, ranging from the dissemination of "white power" literature and posters, to cross burnings, beatings and physical attacks against blacks, had been escalating for months.

Following the arrest of the 14 black Marines, military investigators held some of the defendants off base for nearly a week and interrogated them, without legal counsel, for hours at a time. By this process, investigators pressured them into signing false statements against other defendants.

Charges against one defendant were dropped after courtroom testimony showed that investigators had coerced people into signing false statements.

Four other defendants, though, have pled guilty on the advice of military attorneys and have served out sentences of three to six months hard labor.

Solidarity weekend activities will include picket lines at local Marine Corps recruiting posts, petition drives, letter writing campaigns, publicity work, and fund raising for the case.

In organizing support activities, the California Coalition to Free the Pendleton 14 is being joined by the National Association of Black Veterans and the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty.

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For more information on support work, contact the Camp Pendleton 14 Solidarity Committee, 1200 Treat Ave. #3, San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 647-7085.

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'SON OF SAM' HELPS TURN NEWSPRINT TO GOLD

NEW YORK (LNS)--Earlier this year, Rupert Murdoch, the owner of over 80 newspapers in Australia, Great Britain, and the U.S., spoke of the newspaper business in referential terms before a meeting in San Francisco of the Newspaper Publishers Association. "A capturing of the mood of one's community," he called it, "an almost spiritual and commercable chemistry between a paper and its reader."

Events of the summer provided an opportunity to observe first-hand the mystical workings of this chemistry. Since July 31, the day on which a sixth and final person was killed in the New York area by a man who called himself "Son of Sam," daily sensationalized stories about the police search for the killer covered the front pages of Murdoch's *New York Post* and the *New York Daily News*, and newspaper sales began to climb.

The media hype has been denounced by some as irresponsible and exploitative--playing into the killer's possible desire for attention. "You gave him all that publicity, you built him up so much," one policeman told a reporter for the *Post*. "He had all those newspapers in his room."

But for the newspapers, the implications of their reporting were less important than the boon it was to sales.

Post sales rose steadily above the paper's usual 600,000 daily sales mark from the 31st on, according to *Advertising Age*, a trade publication of the advertising industry. With increasing prior orders each day, sales reached a high of 1,100,000 extra on Tuesday, August 9, when a new police sketch of "Son of Sam" filled the paper's front page.

The following day the *Post* announced that it was "plastering the town and suburbs with posters of the wanted man." It was doing so, it said, "as a public service."

When "Son of Sam" was captured August 11, the *Post* ran a special 11-page section of features and photos. Sales for that day matched the paper's all-time high of 1,020,000 set on June 5, 1968, when Bobby Kennedy was shot.

The murders also gave the *Daily News* "a shot in the arm," as the paper's promotion director called it--with an extra 350,000 copies printed on the day of the capture, and newsstand sell-outs on days leading up to it.

The bonanza comes at a time of escalating rivalry between the New York City dailies, spurred on by Murdoch's purchase of the *Post*, *Village Voice*, and *New York Magazine* in January. The papers, however, deny this is the reason for the changes to slicker formats and slighter content that New York readers have seen happening before their eyes.

"'Monopoly newspapers' are today worrying their readership," Murdoch told the Publishers Association earlier this year. But others, such as the *Post*, we can thank our lucky stars, are still "engaged in old fashioned newspaper competition."

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Tenant struggles in your area. Other community news.
Send it along to Liberation News Service
[illegible] W. 17th St., 8th floor
New York, N.Y. 10011

MAX FACTOR ASSAULTS WOMEN WITH AD CAMPAIGN FOR "SELF-DEFENSE"

NEW YORK(LNS)--Take one package of rape. Knead in some concern for the environment. Add a liberal pinch of "women's liberation." Half-bake in a public place, and wait for profits to grow.

With this recipe, Max Factor & Co. is hoping to cook up a national market for its new line of skin cleansers and moisturizers called "Self-Defense," using the slogan "A PRETTY FACE ISN'T SAFE IN THIS CITY."

The multi-media promotion campaign "broke in 30 major U.S. markets this summer," according to *Advertising Age*, a trade journal of the ad industry. During the heavy summer rape season that reaches its height in August, women in these 30 "markets" are receiving Max Factor's "warning."

"Your face," reads the newspaper copy, mixing safety and environmental themes, "is under constant attack from pollution, smog, the dirt and grime in the air, heat and wind-- all drying your skin, making it look older. But now, you can fight back. With Self-Defense."

In New York City, as the "Son of Sam" was being sought for the murder of five young women and one man in random attacks over a year's time, the newly-posted subway message that "a pretty face isn't safe in this city" hit especially hard.

"I live in Queens near the scene of one of the murders," said one New Yorker. "I noticed the ad the day before 'Son of Sam' was captured. I was immediately struck by --wow'--this is a low way of merchandizing this product."

The blue and white poster ads, conceived by Max Factor's new ad agency, Wells, Rich, Greene of Los Angeles, are subdued and official-looking -- "so you think it's going to be about safety," as a woman librarian in New York described it. But as you read the copy and notice the lotion bottles with their city sky-line graphic, you realize it's "PH-correct" protection against "the beauty spoilers" that's being promised instead.

Max Factor has budgeted approximately $1 million for the initial stage or "first flight" of the 1977 promotion for "Self-Defense." The product was first tested in selected supermarket outlets in the west and southeast. Now as the promotion goes national, a heavy T.V. and radio spot campaign is being planned for September and October, according to *Ad Age*, with a second push likely for the holiday gift-buying season.

"Self-Defense" is just one new product-line with which the newly-reorganized company hopes to rise in the intensely competitive cosmetics and fragrances industry to become "a billion dollar company in even less than five years," in the words of its chief executive officer Sam Kalish.

If the company succeeds, it will be doing well for its parent-corporation. The Norton Simon conglomerate, of which Max Factor is a part, is one of the 200 largest U.S. industrial corporations in terms of sales, and includes Avis, Canada Dry, Halston Enterprises, McCall Patterns, Redbook, Norton Simon Communications, Somerset Importers, United Can Company, Wakefield Seafoods, and Talent Associates.

Max Factor itself ranks third in domestic cosmetics sales--after Avon and Revlon. With over half its sales in Japan and the United Kingdom, the company ranks 5th in world-wide cosmetics sales and plans to expand into Germany, Italy, Spain and South America, reaching new markets with new products like "Self-Defense."

"So far," Kalish has said, "we've had a lot of dialogue and expounded on the philosophy of 'being in the right place at the right time with the right product at the right price.' Now everybody is waiting to see just how much of this is going to be translated into performance.

"There's no question that I have the resources and with our new agency, Wells, Rich, Greene, the worldwide connections to support whatever I want to do."

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(Accompanying graphics)

ENVIRONMENTALISTS CHARGE HARASSMENT IN UTILITY SUIT

NEW YORK(LNS)--A spokesperson for the Environmental Action Foundation (EAF) has called a lawsuit filed against it by a utility consulting firm "a clear case of harassment."

Hearings in the suit -- in which Reddy Communications charges EAF with "trademark infringement" and "unfair competition" for its use of "Reddy Kilowatt" caricatures -- began in Washington, D.C. August 5. The company is seeking an unspecified amount in damages and an injunction prohibiting EAF from using unflattering depictions of the well-known stick figure made of lightning bolts and light bulbs.

Labelling the charges "ridiculous," Richard Morgan said the true motive behind the suit was to divert EAF from its battles against the utilities. "By suing us for damages they're hoping to put us out of business."

Morgan cited copies of correspondence obtained by EAF which demonstrate complicity between Reddy Communications and individual utility companies. For example, a letter from a Kansas Power and Light official urged Reddy to put pressure on utility critics in order to "channel their attention to defending themselves rather than attacking us."

"We may be small, but the utilities are obviously afraid of us," said Morgan. "They can't take our criticism, so they're trying to shut us up."

As of August 18, no decision had been made on a preliminary injunction.

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[illegible] 8 [illegible] and [illegible] settlements [illegible] lands."

ISRAELI TIGHTENS HOLD ON PALESTINIAN WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

NEW YORK (LNS) -- In a [illegible] add permanently [illegible] claim that the Palestinian West Bank is "[illegible] Judea and Samaria," the Israeli government announced on August 17 [illegible] these new Israeli settlements in the area.

An Israeli government spokesperson, in announcing the new settlements, claimed they were [illegible] be constructed on uninhabited rocky hills. But one researcher on Israeli settlement practices explained to LNS that most of the land in the area of the new settlements has traditionally, and is correctly, being farmed by Palestinians, and if a tract of land is too rocky for farming, then it is always used for grazing.

Israeli practice in establishing settlements has in the past always involved the confiscation of Palestinian land, often under the pretext of "military security." Settlements, [illegible] communities inhabited by Israeli [illegible] and military personnel, have been constructed on confiscated Palestinian lands since the 1930's and provided the basis for the creation of the Israeli state in 1948.

The announced location of [illegible] new settlements indicates an increased effort to develop settlements in the most western hills of the West Bank. Previously, most of the [illegible] 40 Israeli settlements in the West Bank were located in the Jordan River Valley or surrounding the major Palestinian cities.

The third new settlement is to be built outside the Palestinian city of Hebron, the site of many conflicts between residents and settlers. Approximately 800,000 Palestinians live in the West Bank.

U.S. Government Support [illegible]

The timing of the announcement emphasizes the Israeli position that it intends never to relinquish control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which it seized during the June 1967 Middle East war.

In recent months, the United States has stressed in official statements that Israel should be willing to give up control of most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as part of an overall Middle East peace agreement. This U.S. position is part of an effort to gain the support of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan for a U.S.-sponsored peace initiative.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) immediately condemned the new settlements. It has demanded Palestinian self-determination and an independent state.

Wafa, the official PLO press agency charged on August 18: "Israel is taking advantage of the current Arab atmosphere, which is heavy with illusions of a U.S.-manufactured settlement, in order to carry out its colonization policies."

It concluded that Israeli policy "is supported directly by U.S. aid and indirectly by U.S. political moves which creates the atmosphere in the region indispensible for the implementation of such colonization schemes."

Despite the expressed U.S.-Israeli disagreement over permanent Israeli control over the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Carter Administration says it will in no way influence future U.S. military or economic aid to Israel, which is currently more than $2 billion yearly.

"New Services" Tighten Israeli Grip

Palestinian fears that the West Bank and Gaza Strip -- now under military occupation -- will be permanently annexed to Israel have also been stirred by an Israeli government decision on August 14 to extend Israeli government services to residents of the two areas.

Palestinians interviewed by Western journalists viewed it as an attempt to force increased Palestinian dependence on Israeli authorities and as a step towards annexation.

A case in point is the Palestinian city of Ramallah. The third largest city in the West Bank, Ramallah in recent years has found its water supply increasingly threatened. The water table in the area has fallen as a result of wells dug by nearby Israeli settlements. Whether the Ramallah municipality will now be forced into the Israeli water system under the newly announced plan remains to be seen.

Other recommendations included in the government plan include tying the West Bank electric and telephone systems into the Israeli systems. New Israeli equipment would make it a direct phone call from Israel to phones on the West Bank.

The government has also announced that the Arab bus companies which transport close to 100,000 West Bank and Gaza Palestinian workers to Israeli jobs will be eligible for loans to improve their fleets. Since the occupation in 1967, severe restrictions on the Palestinian economy have forced Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to migrate daily into Israel, where they are hired as cheap labor by Israeli enterprises.

Another government recommendation calls for new orders to be issued regulating the conditions of employment and social benefits of Palestinians employed in Israeli companies.

Unchanged, despite Israeli claims that the Palestinian population would be granted "equal rights, the same as those enjoyed by residents of the state of Israel," is the Israeli military administration of the area. Under the military government, which is based in part on laws drawn up by the British during its colonial administration of the area, the Palestinians are denied basic political rights including rights of assembly and trial by a jury of peers.

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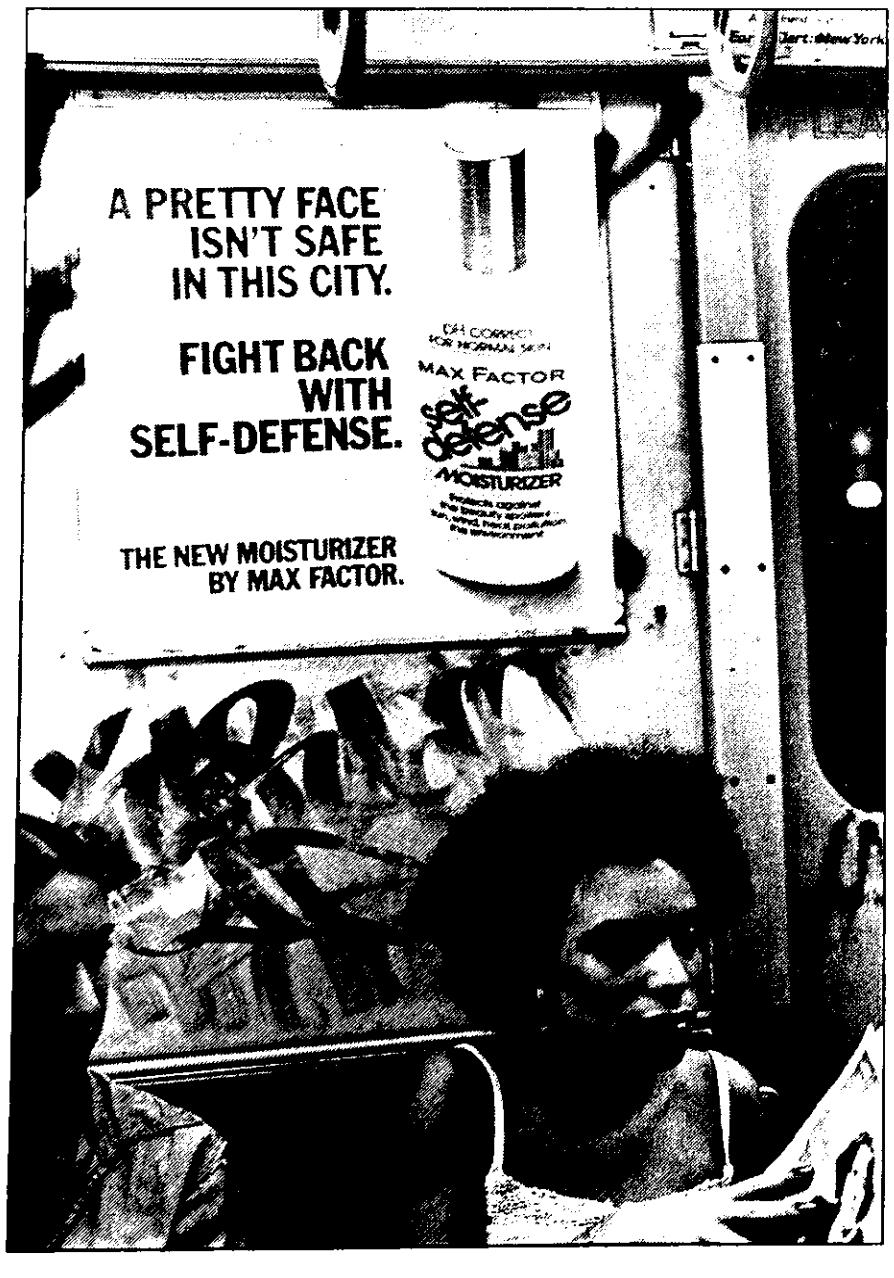
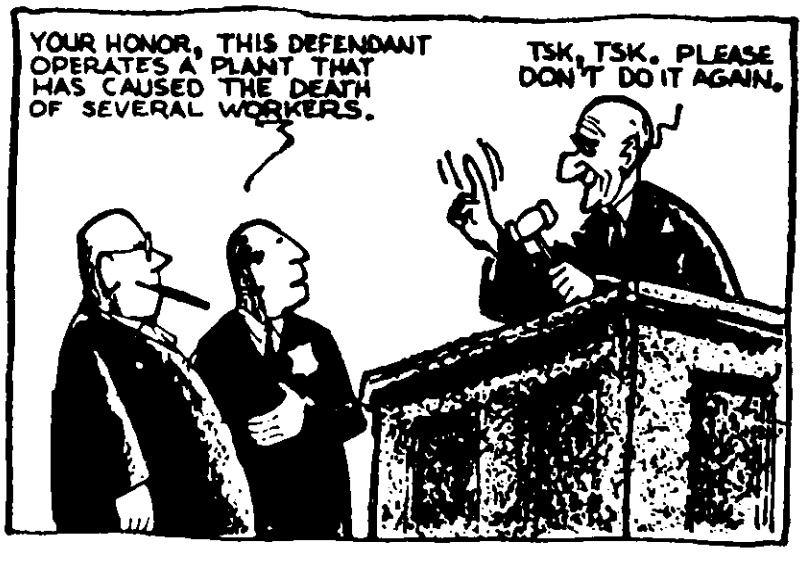

A PRETTY FACE
ISN'T SAFE
IN THIS CITY.
FIGHT BACK
WITH
SELF-DEFENSE.
MAX FACTOR
MOISTURIZER
THE NEW MOISTURIZER
BY MAX FACTOR.


YOUR HONOR, THIS DEFENDANT OPERATES A PLANT THAT HAS CAUSED THE DEATH OF SEVERAL WORKERS.
TSK, TSK. PLEASE DON'T DO IT AGAIN.

REDEVELOP-
MENT
FOR WHO?

OP LEFT: Some of the 40 people who are taking part in the 1000 mile long Texas Farmworkers' March. The marchers, who left Texas two months ago plan to arrive in Washington, D.C. by Labor Day. They are demanding collective bargaining rights for farmworkers and an end to "right-to-work" laws. Atlanta, Georgia, August, 1977.

REDIT: Laurie Leifer/LNS.

E STORY PAGE 6.

MIDDLE RIGHT CREDIT: CPF/LNS.

BOTTOM RIGHT: People Against Chinatown Evictions (PACE), and their supporters demonstrate in front of the City Hall in Honolulu on July 13, 1977. Demonstrators were demanding that the city stop the eviction of residents of the Aloha Hotel and negotiate with PACE to develop low-cost housing and storefronts for the people of Chinatown, many of whom have been displaced by Urban Renewal.

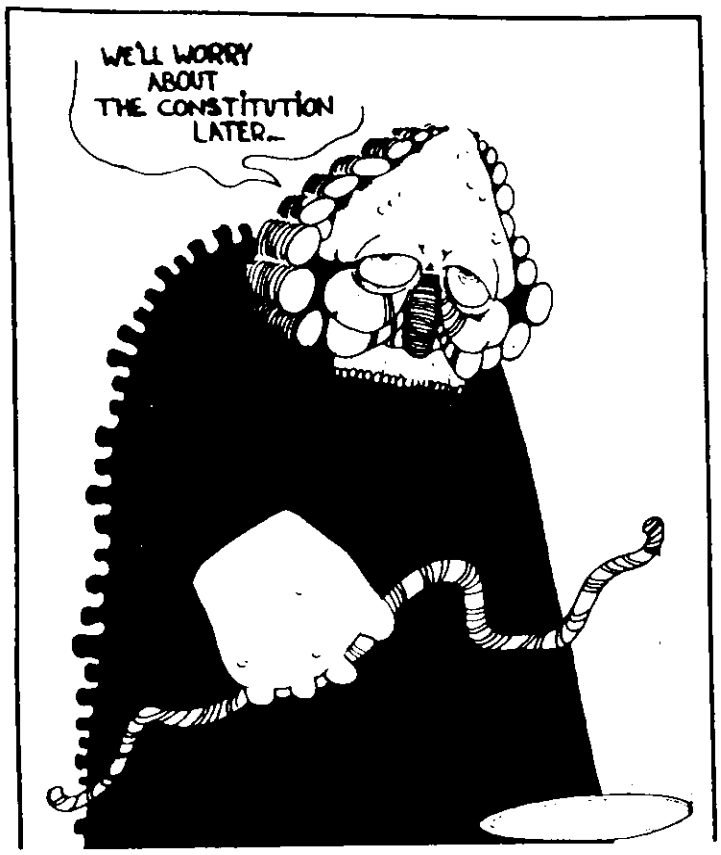
CREDIT: PACE/LNS.

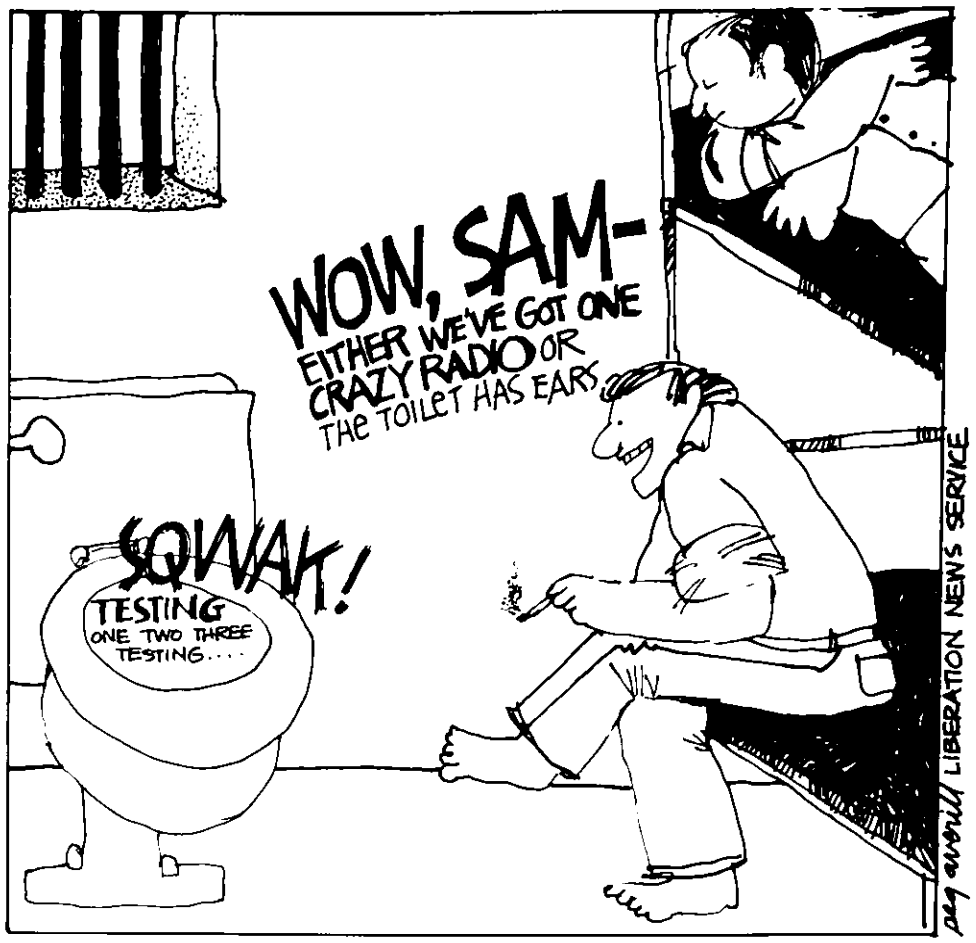
SEE STORY ON PAGE 9.

BOTTOM LEFT: Ads for Max-Factor's new "Self-Defense" products appeared in New York City subways in August. The national promotion includes newspaper ads, T.V. and radio commercials and billboards.

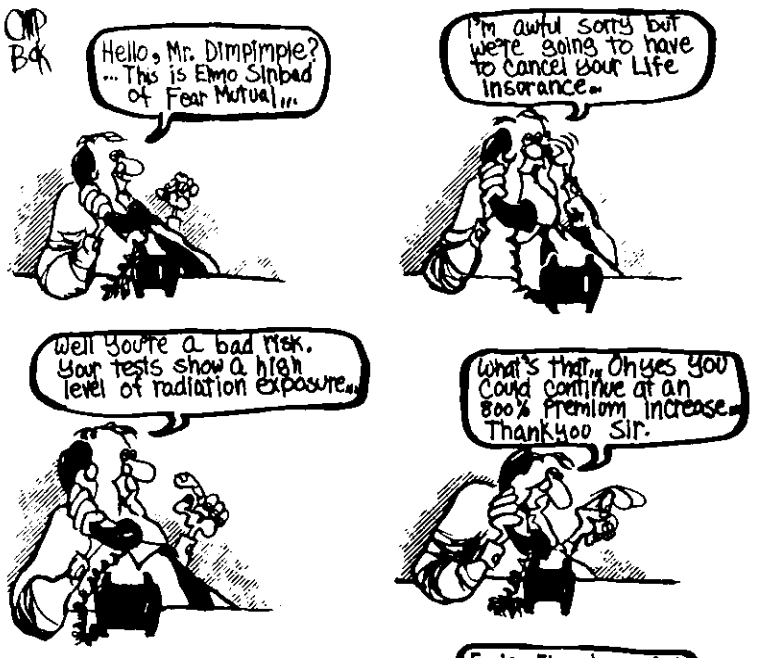
CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics.

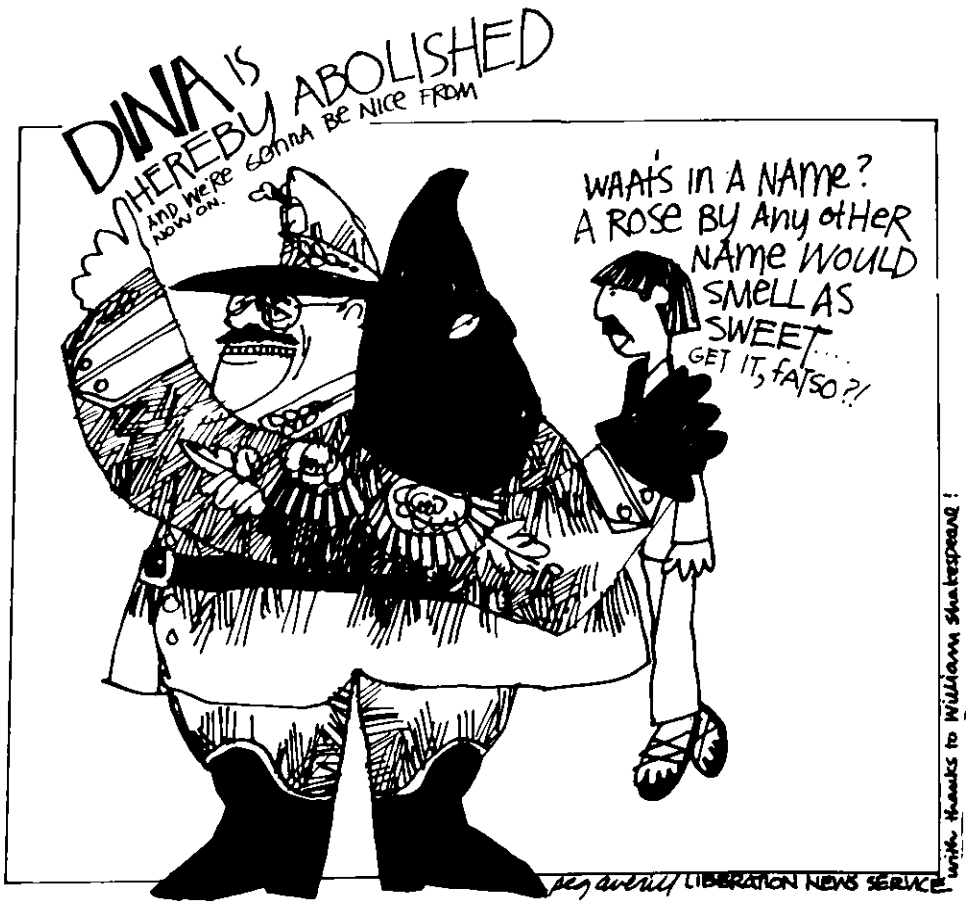
SEE STORY PAGE 11.


WE'LL WORRY ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION LATER...


WOW, SAM-
EITHER WE'VE GOT ONE CRAZY RADIO OR THE TOILET HAS EARS
SQWAK!
TESTING ONE TWO THREE TESTING....
LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

FREE THE PENDLETON 14
SMASH THE KKK


Hello, Mr. Dimpimple? ... This is Elmo Sinbad of Fear Mutual...
I'm awful sorry but we're going to have to cancel your Life insurance...
Well you're a bad risk. Your tests show a high level of radiation exposure...
What's that... Oh yes you Could continue at an 800% Premium increase... Thankyoo Sir.
Hum Dum De Dum
DIAL DIAL
Ernie... Elmo here. Get me another 1000 Shares of Intern'l. Mutate Nuke Reactors will ya.


DINA IS HEREBY ABOLISHED
AND WE'RE GONNA BE NICE FROM NOW ON.
WAAT'S IN A NAME? A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME WOULD SMELL AS SWEET... GET IT, FATSO?!
with thanks to William Shakespeare!
LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

TOP RIGHT CREDIT: [illegible]

SEE STORY PAGE 5

TOP LEFT CREDIT: [illegible] by [illegible] INC.

SEE STORY PAGE 5

MIDDLE LEFT CREDIT: [illegible] Peg [illegible]
[illegible] INC.

SEE STORY PAGE 1[illegible]

MIDDLE RIGHT CREDIT: [illegible] New [illegible]
LNS.

BOTTOM RIGHT CREDIT: [illegible] AFP [illegible]
[illegible] LNS.

SEE STORY PAGE [illegible]

BOTTOM LEFT CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS.

SEE STORY ON PAGE 8.